

LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE

STATUE OF LIBERTY AND BELL OF STONE FOUND IN CANTON

The Goddess Has a Leer Upon Her Face and Is Cross-Eyed.

IS BELOVED, HOWEVER, AS IDEAL OF PROGRESS

Southern Chinese City Always a Leader in Civilization Movement.

CANTON, Jan. 14.—Canton, the great metropolis of Southern China, has its Liberty Bell and its Statue of Liberty. To be sure, they are in stone, while their better-known prototypes are in bronze, but this is a small matter to the progressive Cantonese. The point is that they have them and that they have come as a part of the present movement to bring China into line with the civilization of the West. Canton has always been a leader in this movement and she continues to lead even in the matter of monuments.

Some fourteen years ago, while the Manchus still reigned in Cathay, a number of revolutionary idealists became imbued with the idea that they could further the cause of liberty by attacking the house of the Governor of Canton. The attack was successful to the extent that they were able to enter the house and set it on fire. But in the endless warring passage ways and in the confusion of the attack, the revolutionary leaders were lost and fell an easy prey to the Governor's troops. Seventy-two were killed outright or captured, to be decapitated later.

These seventy-two, who had sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty, became the inspiration of those who were left to carry on the fight, and when the revolution broke out a success and the Manchus were driven from the throne, the great Chinese National Association, which has branches throughout the world, determined to raise a monument to the memory of the "Seventy-two Heroes."

Subscriptions were taken up in all the local branches, and today, the great memorial to the gift of the sons of China in all parts of the world, is virtually completed.

A Stone Liberty Bell.

As the erection of a memorial in this way was a new thing in China, and as the cause for which the heroes had died was the cause of liberty and modernization, so the design of the monument must be expressive of the new time. For the most part, China's monuments are erected in wood with a liberal coating of varicolored paints. They are gorgeous for a space, but time soon works havoc with them, and at length they pass from the minds of men together with the deeds they were intended to commemorate. This memorial, however, must be typical of the permanence of the new order which was to supplant the old. Stone was, therefore, chosen as the principal material, though it is set off here and there by bronze.

The two stone tables in the foreground, with their bronze funeral urns, are of Chinese design, and are beautifully done. Back of these, however, in the center of the design, is a stone pavilion in "Western style." This pavilion performs two functions. It shelters from the hot summer sun of Canton a tiny Egyptian obelisk, and it bears upon its back a life-size and realistic figure of the goddess of Liberty. While it would be difficult to discover the reason d'être of this singular combination, the effect is not unpleasant.

Back of it, however, rises what an unsympathetic critic would call a "monstrosity." It begins with a very little "Pett Trianon" as the base. This is not bad. Above it, however, is piled a cross-section of a pyramid, whose angular stone steps contrast painfully with the more graceful lines of the base. At either end of this twin flight of steps is another stone tower with a funeral urn, and piled upon the steps themselves are two Chinese lions, and two figures which resemble nothing so much as a couple of geese making frantic efforts to escape from an approaching motor car, but which, I am assured, are doves of peace.

Goddess Is Cross-Eyed.

The crowning glory, however, is upon the summit of the pyramid. Here stands, with a leering grin upon her face, a figure which is not recognizable at the Statue of Liberty. Her head is thrown a bit to one side as if she had been successful in escaping the effects of the prohibition amendment and of all alcohol gruelies—she is hopelessly, permanently cross-eyed!

Chinese artistry has a long road to travel before it will reach even a reasonable amount of skill in the handling of Western art themes. It is to be hoped that in the future, in order for something new—for the modern and the up-to-date in all its aspects—that China will in time appreciate the more moderate view. That she will preserve that in her own past which is good. Modernization of the government and the introduction of industry and processes inevitably work havoc with art, but China has too much value in her ancient civilization to sacrifice it all in a vain pursuit of that which is merely new.

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British Army Cut to 2,800. COLOGNE, Jan. 14.—The British army of occupation on the Rhine has been reduced to 2,800, according to recent announcement here. This force is understood to be to remain in Germany until the end of the year. The German government has been notified of the reduction.

Knighthood Proposed for Arthur J. Balfour

[Special Cable Dispatch.] LONDON, Jan. 14.—A movement is quietly being organized to show the nation's appreciation to Arthur J. Balfour for his services at the Washington conference, which are considered a remarkable personal achievement.

It is suggested that he should be given a welcome home by the nation's reception in the line of the famous reception to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury when they returned from the Berlin conference in 1878. Mr. Balfour himself was present at that conference in the capacity of a private secretary. Many Englishmen hope that the analogy can be carried over further and that Mr. Balfour, like his predecessors in 1878, may be awarded the Knighthood of the Garter. (Copyright, 1922, by the Public Ledger Company.)

CHINESE PHILANTHROPIST IS BURIED IN SHANGHAI

Y. C. Tong Educated in U. S. Forty-Five Years Ago.

BIG AID TO YOUNG CHINAMEN

Became Known as "Father of American Students" Because of His Uniting Efforts to Help Boys Get Education.

[By Associated Press.] SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—Y. C. Tong, who was one of the first group of Chinese students to seek education in the United States, and who, in later life, became known as "the father of American students," is buried in Shanghai in accordance with wishes expressed before his death early in November.

Forty-five years ago, with a number of other Chinese youths, he crossed the Pacific in a sailing ship to enter an American school. While crossing the United States the train which carried the Chinese students was attacked by the famous hand-labeled James and his gang, and all the passengers, including the Chinese, were stripped of their possessions.

Recalled From America.

With a number of other Chinese students, Mr. Tong was recalled from America by the Manchurian government. When he returned to China he was imprisoned for a month because of his foreign ways, and it was while he was in prison that he resolved that he would in future give all aid in his power to Chinese boys who desired to seek education in America.

Resolution Kept.

This resolution was faithfully kept, for perhaps not one of the many Chinese who have gone to America since that time but has had assistance in some form from Y. C. Tong.

To thousands Mr. Tong has long been known as China's greatest baseball fan, and when next season comes he will be missed by the Shanghai baseball club, to which members he was not only a familiar figure at the games, but also at all the practice sessions preceding regular seasons. He was 61 at the time of his death, which followed a seizure that occurred while he was at his desk in the Red Cross hospital, one of the many institutions to which he gave time and financial support.

FATHER OF WIRELESS REFUSES MONEY GRANT

[By Associated Press.] PARIS, Jan. 14.—Professor Branly, who is regarded by France as the father of wireless telegraphy because his coherer made the use of Hertzian waves practicable, has declined an offer of 20,000 francs made by the Chamber of Deputies. This sum was voted toward the upkeep of Branly's laboratory and to aid his researches as the professors' financial position was considered anything but easy.

Professor Branly wrote: "I cannot put myself in the same rank as with every justice, objects of the same high favor. They are too great honors for me to be compared with them."



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GERMANY TO BUILD NEW ZEPPELIN FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT

Council of Ambassadors Award Airship to America as Part of Compensation.

WILL NOT BE READY FOR DELIVERY BEFORE 1923

Experts Scattered All Over World, and Reorganization Necessary.

[Special Cable to Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, Jan. 14.—America's new Zeppelin, which the council of ambassadors awarded to the United States as part compensation for the airships destroyed in 1919, probably will be many months a-borning.

American representatives here believe it will be at least in the summer of 1923 before the dirigible starts on its transatlantic trip. The international aeronautical commission today served notice on the government, as the first step in the negotiations with Germany, that it will be required to build a replacement Zeppelin of the general type of the L-70 for the United States government.

Crew of Experts Dispersed.

Customarily the objects of all commission demands are on the principle that long negotiations will be necessary to thresh out the problem of the size desired. Then it will be allowed on the destroyed airships, none of which were of the dimensions of the L-70. The largest was 56,000 cubic meters, instead of 70,000 cubic meters capacity. Then it will be necessary to obtain the approval of the American navy's specifications for the new craft and to fix the price at which they figured in the reparations. This, according to the Zeppelin company's estimates, should be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 for a dirigible of the size desired.

All construction at the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen has been suspended since 1919. None of the materials are assembled and all the workmen except a skeleton crew of experts have dispersed to the four winds since then.

It will take several months of preparatory work before construction can be begun. This only means that, thanks to American insistence upon obtaining a big Zeppelin, construction can be undertaken at all.

The measure stipulates that only the progeny of the present Queen Wilhelmina shall ascend the throne.

There has been much argument over the question of what should be done to provide for the possibility that the young Princess Juliana, now 12 years old, may not provide a male heir to the throne. Some months ago a bill was prepared by the commission of inquiry, which provided, in that event, that a referendum should be held to determine whether Holland should retain its monarchical form of government or become a republic.

A bill now under discussion in Parliament, however, makes no mention of a referendum for the election of a new monarch.

Another point on which agreement has been reached in Queen of Holland and shall any longer have the right to declare war, except with the approval of the States General.

Company Anxious to Begin.

The Zeppelin Company now, as they are anxious to undertake the construction of a Zeppelin for the United States, looking at such an order, whether the contract is received from the American or the German government as replacement craft, as virtually the sole hope for continuing building operations and maintaining its existence.

Airships of 30,000 meters, to which it is limited by the entente, are regarded as commercially practicable experts, and the prospect of building transatlantic dirigibles for a Spanish-South American line, about which the newspapers recently have carried a lot of fancy advance notices, are of the haziest, most writers on the subject having ignored the elemental fact of the differences in persons between Spain and Argentina. That will compel the airships to navigate in a single trip from the subtropical climate of the Spanish summer to the chilly Argentine winter, or vice versa, and will impose a virtually impossible task upon the dirigible of carrying sufficient ballast to counteract the tremendous expansion and contraction of the gas.

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SHE'S CHINA'S RICHEST BABY



China's richest baby is also one of the country's loveliest. She is Constance Shai We Ho, and is shown here with her father, S. W. Ho, member of the richest and most illustrious family in Hongkong. Little Constance comes to the United States to carry on an education that already includes a general knowledge of three languages, and she speaks English as well as most American-born youngsters, together with some French. Her father, who is prominent in world commercial circles, because of vast rice and shipping interests, is the son of Sir Robert Ho Tung, shipping magnate, who was knighted by the British government.

WOULD BAR GERMAN PRINCES FROM THE HOLLAND THRONE

Measure Now Pending Stipulates That Only Progeny of Present Queen Wilhelmina Shall Ascend as Ruler of the Nation.

[By Associated Press.] THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—All princes of the German side of the royal family of Netherlands are barred from right of succession to the Holland throne by an amendment to the Dutch Constitution, which has been agreed upon in Parliament. Hitherto all members of the House of Orange having as their ancestor William the Silent, possessed the right to succession. The bill, however, has not yet been adopted although its passage can be undertaken at all.

The measure stipulates that only the progeny of the present Queen Wilhelmina shall ascend the throne.

There has been much argument over the question of what should be done to provide for the possibility that the young Princess Juliana, now 12 years old, may not provide a male heir to the throne. Some months ago a bill was prepared by the commission of inquiry, which provided, in that event, that a referendum should be held to determine whether Holland should retain its monarchical form of government or become a republic.

A bill now under discussion in Parliament, however, makes no mention of a referendum for the election of a new monarch.

Another point on which agreement has been reached in Queen of Holland and shall any longer have the right to declare war, except with the approval of the States General.

CURB IS SOUGHT BY DANES ON MARRIAGE

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—Persons of deranged minds and "imbeciles of a higher degree" would not be allowed to marry without permission, under a proposed law pending in the Danish Parliament. Persons suffering from a certain infectious disease or epilepsy would not be allowed to marry unless the other party to the marriage is previously informed of the facts and both parties have been warned by a medical man of the dangers of marriage in such circumstances.

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MOST GERMANS APPROVE DECISION AGAINST GAS

Only Officers of Old School Oppose Arms Conference Measure.

GERMAN PRESS UNINTERESTED

[Method Used on Equal Terms by Both Sides Complicated and Encountered Operations Without Material Advantage to Either.]

By S. B. Conger.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—"Except for embittered revanche exponents and some professional soldiers, every one who counts in Germany today thoroughly approves the decision of the Washington conference against poison gas, flame throwers, etc." said a representative government official to your correspondent. "There are naturally some professional officers of the old school who have devoted their lives to the study of war and resent any outside interference in the limitation of the tools of their trade who probably criticize the anti-gas resolution."

Some of them even attempt to defend gas as a thoroughly humane weapon which either kills its victims quickly or permits quick recovery. Some civilians on the other hand see in the resolution an implied rebuke to German methods in the late war which augments their objections to anything emanating from the other side. But the men of the present government and the great masses of the German people, most of whom know from sad experience what the use of gas and fire mean, will welcome with all their hearts the abolition of these frightful weapons of the late war."

Is Two-Edged Weapon.

To this civilian opinion, your correspondent may add that of a professional officer, himself a participant in the first gas attacks of the war, who asserted the prohibition was of indirect interest to Germany and to military science, and who hoped it would be made general and Germany was deprived by the treaty of Versailles of the gas weapon, but was still obliged to consider its use by a possible enemy. Its abolition effected a proportionate increase in the defensive strength of the German forces. Militaries, in its addition, had found gas a two-edged weapon which did not always work as anticipated, and with both sides using it on equal terms it complicated and cumbered operations without material advantage to either side.

The Washington resolution as yet has attracted little attention from

Paris Dancing Teachers Would Purify 'Shimmy'

[Special Cable to Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of fifty-five Parisian dancing teachers they decided to purify the modern ballroom by steps taking all eccentricity out of the shimmy, transforming the tango into a respectable family affair and officially adding a new dance, the "Balancello." According to dance hall managers, the decision is unlikely to change the present mode, as patrons do not want edifying reforms. (Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company.)

the German press. It came in the midst of preoccupations over momentous decisions regarding reparations, the brief Washington dispatch was swallowed up in the mass of telegrams from Cannes, Paris and without evoking special comment.

The decisions of Washington on naval limitations find an enthusiastic advocate in Captain Persius, the well-known naval expert, who points out what Germany lost on rejecting Winston Churchill's overtures for a naval holiday. (Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Co.)

SOVIETS SERVE WARNING NOTE ON RUMANIA

Demand Surrender of Anti-Bolshevik Leader Fugitive in Bessarabia.

[By Associated Press.] RIGA, Jan. 14.—The Russian government has notified Rumania that the relations between the two countries and Soviet Ukraine depend upon Russia's willingness to surrender the bands headed by General Makno, anti-Bolshevik leader, who has been called the "Robin Hood of the Ukraine." Makno, after harassing the armies of General Denikin and also the Reds, is understood to have taken refuge in Bessarabia, now controlled by Rumania.

The warning of Rumania to surrender Makno and his bands was conveyed by George Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, and M. Rakovsky, member of the new Soviet Central Committee of Moscow. Rakovsky, who was formerly head of the Soviet movement in the Ukraine, also notified Rumania that Ukraine declined to recognize Rumania's sovereignty in Bessarabia.

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32 " Sealine COATS (Slynx collar and cuffs)	\$200	\$100
40 " Sealine COATS (Skunk collar and cuffs)	\$165	\$110
36 " Near-Seal COATS	\$175	\$110
32 " Sealine COATS (Nat. Muskrat collar and cuffs)	\$225	\$115
40 " Sealine WRAP	\$200	\$125
42 " Persian Lamb COAT (Skunk collar and cuffs)	\$350	\$210
36 " Hudson Seal COAT (Skunk collar and cuffs)	\$325	\$215
48 " Hudson Seal WRAP	\$600	\$350

FUR STOLES

70 inch Sealine STOLE	\$40	\$25
70 " Near-Seal STOLE	\$60	\$40
60 " Dyed Skunk STOLE	\$90	\$60
70 " Hudson Seal STOLE	\$100	\$70
84 " Nat. Squirrel STOLE	\$150	\$90
81 " Nat. Mink STOLE	\$125	\$100
72 " Nat. Skunk STOLE	\$200	\$135
	\$200	\$135

Chokers

	Reduced FROM	Reduced TO
Stone Martens	\$10	\$5.00
Brown Fox	\$20	\$12.50
Kolinsky	\$25	\$12.50
Hudson		
Sable	\$37.50	\$25.00

Closed Scarfs

	Reduced FROM	Reduced TO
Gray Kit Fox	\$40	\$15.00
Red Fox	\$50	\$25.00
Black Fox	\$40	\$27.50
Pointed Fox	\$50	\$35.00

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	Reduced FROM	Reduced TO
Black Coney	\$20	\$11
Black Lynx	\$40	\$20
Black Fox	\$60	\$40
Cross Fox	\$150	\$80